BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 5 00
" 3 months.....15 00
" 6 months.....25 00
Weekly paper, 3 months.....4 00
" 6 months.....10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1864.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

FIFTY CENTS A COPY.—On and after the 1st day of January the PROGRESS will be sold at the counter for 50 cents for single copies, and to news-boys and news-agents at the rate of $25 a hundred. Our only excuse for this step is that gold has gone up from about twenty to forty-odd since our last advance, and we have to pay gold prices for all that we buy.

Persons who wish to subscribe for the paper that contains more war news and general intelligence than any other in the State should enter their names for the PROGRESS with the beginning of the new year. Six months, $25; three months $15.

Local items were scarce yesterday. As for a market we had almost none; and some lovers of good dinners expressed the opinion that starvation would soon be the test of patriotism. The cheapness of money renders provisions almost unobtainable.

These are not only "stirring times" but they are moving times as witness many drays, carts, wagons, wheelbarrows and bipedal vehicles seen upon our streets yesterday.

THE WEATHER is always a novel item. Yesterday was showery, blowy, sunshiny and cloudy. The clerk seldom gives us such a variety in one day.

MAILS.—The Wilmington papers of Wednesday quote silver at $38 and gold at $40 for one. The brokers of this city are paying forty for one of gold.

All the white prisoners confined in the Wilmington jail for minor offences, were released on Tuesday and sent to the front.

RAILROADS.—We have had two mails from Richmond this week, but only one from Petersburg and that brought us no papers.

Rev J M Brantley, editor *pro tem.* of the *Presbyterian*, published at Fayetteville, has retired from that paper.

HOOD'S REVERSES—THE PRESIDENT—THE "EXAMINER."

Of the posts from Tennessee the *Examiner* says:

The news from Tennessee is bad. The situation is bad; but it is far from being irremediable. The army in Tennessee has been terribly misused and has suffered awful injury; but it is not lost, and may be restored to full efficiency by the same hand which redeemed it after Missionary Ridge. But to change the fortune of the country, the Executive and the Legislature must change their character, and abandon the road to ruin hitherto systematically pursued by both.

The opening of this campaign found our two best men in real command and in the two principal positions—Lee in Virginia, Johnston in Georgia. The military condition of this country was never so prosperous as it was at midsummer; for these two men had so done their work, that it was then morally certain that the last, supreme effort of the enemy was going to fail; and had it failed, it is impossible to doubt that this year would have been the last year of the war. The unexpected and inconsequent freak of the Executive, the removal of Johnston, permitted in silence by the country, has produced fruits such as inconsequence, folly and subserviency never produced before? Although great evils might have been and were apprehended at the time, the results have so much surpassed expectations that they assume the appearance of a Judgment.

But let the past go. The best remedy for present evils is simply to stop the courses which have caused them. Let the Executive cease to interfere with the armies; send Johnston to the wreck of that army which he surrendered to Hood in such magnificent condition; give him *carte blanche* to do what he thinks proper for its salvation, and for the defence of the country, and a guarantee that neither his commission nor his plans will be any more meddled with; give to Beauregard complete discretion of action on the coast; leave to Lee his whole army and full powers in Virginia—and prosperity will return, good fortune will again befall the army of the South, and the great dangers which now menace the Confederacy will vanish like the cloud of the last rain.

But great power, modesty and justice, will never actuate the Executive while Congress abdicates its functions and public opinion its rights. Nations will suffer just punishment whenever they entrust power to puny hands, puff up the conceit and encourage the passions of their rulers, by fulsome flattery or silent submission.—We have done so. The follies of the Government are manifest to all, but if any one who pays their cost proposes opposition, or even a remonstrance, the amiable majority cry "Hush! "oh hush, hush! we can't get rid of him; "and he will do thus and so all the more if he is "opposed. Don't say anything. We must "have concord—unanimity—and there must "be no opposition to Government." Therefore, the only voice which is heard at all is the voice of flatterers—the voice of those who have neither head nor heart; neither knowledge, nor principles. Hence the Executive is encouraged to pursue its fancies; and although every military misfortune of this country is palpably and confessedly due to the personal interference of Mr. DAVIS, the Legislature continues at each session to be his subservient tool, and to furnish new incentive to perversity, new means to mischief.

It will not be sufficient for the Executive to have lucid intervals. Congress and the Southern public must change their attitude, adopt a more distinct and manly tone, deal with their own affairs with more resolution, keep the Executive in the path of duty, and curb it with a peremptory hand when it interferes with things beyond its capacity. Great adversity has fallen upon us; but the power of the Southern States is not broken; their resources are enormous; and on no side is the breach irreparable. Of all external dangers there is not one which cannot be successfully met. But a great danger is within; folly vested with license, and flattery to encourage folly. No calamity which has happened is in itself ruinous; but what will ruin us is this—that the government should go on to do, and continue to do, the identical acts which have made calamity by the necessary sequence of cause and effect. The more harmony and the more concord, and the more self-abnegation we do evince under such circumstances, the more rapid is our progress to destruction. Let us determine that the course of the ship shall be altered; with that determination will be found the means to compel the change

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Dec. 26.—Northern papers of the 20th received.

Sherman's telegram to Lincoln, dated Savannah 22d, reads: "I beg to present you a Christmas gift—the city of Savannah with one hundred and fifty guns and a plenty of ammunition; also about twenty-five thousand bales cotton."

Foster sent a telegram to Grant and Halleck in which he says that Hardee anticipating an assault, escaped with the main body of his infantry and light artillery on the night of the 20th. The rebel iron-clads were blown up and the Navy Yard burned. All the rest of the city is intact, and contains twenty thousand inhabitants, who are quiet and well disposed. The captures include eight hundred prisoners, one hundred and fifty guns, thirteen locomotives in good order, one hundred and ninety cars, a large supply of ammunition and material of war, three steamers, and thirty-three thousand bales of cotton safely stored in warehouses.

Arrangements are made to clear the channel of the river of all obstructions.

The Julia, Fox, Bienheim and "Let her Be" arrived from Nassau on the 19th.

Nothing further from Middle Tennessee.

RICHMOND, Dec. 29.—The New York "Herald" of the 27th received.

It is almost devoid of news.

A Nashville telegram of the 24th says that it is reported that Hood cannot cross the Tennessee on account of the flood in the river, which in many places has overflowed.

Thomas' headquarters are still at Columbia, although our advance has passed after the rebel army. The "Herald" gives an obituary notice of William Curtis Nyes, an eminent lawyer, and James William Wallack, senior, who died Sunday.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 28.—The following dispatch was received late last night:

WILMINGTON, Dec. 27.—*To His Excellency the President of the Confederate States:*—The enemy has re-embarked and is now under cover of his fleet. His movement is not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher and find the damages slight, except buildings not necessary for defence. Only two guns were disabled. The marks remaining indicate that the bombardment was very heavy. Major General Whiting, commanding defences at the mouth of the river, and Colonel Lamb commanding, and the officers and men of the garrison deserve especial commendation for the gallantry, efficiency and fortitude displayed under very trying circumstances.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

RICHMOND, Dec. 29.—The "Enquirer" to-day closes its leading editorial as follows:—"If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our as loyality and guaranteeing our independence upon condition of the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue the war, we should be prepared to urge these measures upon our readers. We believe such a proposition would be favorably received and acted upon by these nations and ought to be made to them."

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 29.—Nothing of interest in Congress yesterday. In the House to-day a bill was reported from the committee on ways and means, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase thirty millions of specie. The House passed a bill giving one suit of uniform clothing to officers of the army in the field under Brigadiers and in the Navy under Captains. Senate in secret session.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 16, 1864.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the PROGRESS, announced the 1st of October, will be strictly adhered to in all cases, and all money received will be credited in accordance with these figures:

Daily paper, six months.....$25.00
" " Three months.....15.00
" " One month.....5.00
Weekly paper, three months.....5.00
" " six months.....10.00

To any person sending us five subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, *gratis*.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time and watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

Servants Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE COOK, WASHER AND IRONER and two active and competent male servants are wanted at the PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Dec 29-3t

GOOD INVESTMENT.

For Sale.

MY STOCK, STAGES AND INTEREST IN THE Road between Salem and High Point, N C. Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS, Salem, N C

Dec 29 4t*

Schedule Of Prices!

IN THE SCHEDULE OF PRICES PUBLISHED over date of December 7 1864, the item of Cane Molasses was intended to be and is hereby declared omitted altogether. The discrepancy in price was therefore not intended to be made.

Papers still publishing the Schedule will please omit the line referred to, and others who have published it are requested to copy this.

H K BURGWYN, } Commissioners
R V BLACKSTOCK, }

Dec 29-d3t

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Fever on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,

Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL B in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods. Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, } Assessors.
NATHAN IVEY. }

Nov 21-d3w&wtd

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albamarle, J. M. Elvins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Loose & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
July 25-d&w&wlm

Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Havwood,
" P. P. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Fronsberger,
Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. Melin,
" W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Goldsboro, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W. H. Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion

Apples, dried, good, pealed,	per bush. 28 lbs	35 00
do	unpealed, per bush 26 lbs	3 50
Axe,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	60
do	salted, per pound,	1 00
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	3 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth	woolen for soldiers clothes, 5-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and two ounces to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 00
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 00
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	60
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 00
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
House rent	per room per month	30 00
Iron,	pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Blooms, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,000 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	50
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	600 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	4 00
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 00
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 5-4 yard wide, 7 ozs to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 6 ozs to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	5 00
Open,	wort, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	800 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 30 lbs	3 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 32 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
do	gross	1 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	50 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 6¼ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 5¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per buss of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 56 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 32 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 57 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	8 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 00
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	3 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 600 lbs	1 00
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	3 00
do	unwashed, per pound	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	300 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	45 00
Hire of horse, per day	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Statesville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

W H Jones, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1864-d3t

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	30 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	44 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, of eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MAR.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPT						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC'R						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

FRENCH Hoop Skirts,

FOR SALE BY KINSEY & WARE,
Dec 28-tf Raleigh, N C

For Rent,

TWO ROOMS ON FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Dec 28 tf

Bank Stock For Sale!

FROM FIVE TO TWENTY SHARES OF THE Stock of the Bank of North Carolina for sale. Apply at this office. Dec 28-dtf

SALE OF N. C. Bonds.

Treasury Department of N. C.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 16th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Department till 12 o'clock M, on the 2d January next, for the purchase of North Carolina State Bonds to the amount of $600,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with Coupons payable semi annually; principal payable 1st January, 1868.

The proposals should be endorsed "bid for State Bonds."

I reserve the right to reject bids below what I may deem it advantageous to the State to accept.

The bids must be for $500, or the multiple of $500.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Dec 17-dtill 2d Jan'y Pub. Treas.

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C

Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.

M. B. ROYSTER,
D. C. MURRAY,
WM. THOMPSON,
LYNN ADAMS.
Inspectors.

Dec 20-d1d

Notice.

W. R. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Genl. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 21-d1m wtf

STRAYED OR CAPTURED,

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 22D, A SMALL WHITE Sow Pig, about 3 months old, unmarked. The finder will be suitably rewarded by having information at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Dec 24-tf

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C

Dec 19-d1mw3t

Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS

IN EXCHANGE FOR

BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR a good House Girl. For one that can be well recommended fair wages will be paid and a good home guaranteed.

Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Dec 13-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed that paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Our neighbor or neighbors of the *Conservative*, in their issue of the 28th, have, we think, reflected unjustly, not, we trust, intentionally, upon the valor of North Carolina troops. The editor, or editors, of that paper, no matter who he or they may be, whether visible or invisible, whether known or unknown, could not have intended to produce the impression that any "stain" had heretofore rested upon the fame of North Carolina soldiers; yet that paper, of the 28th, expresses the hope that the "stain" upon North Carolinians, that they would not fight upon their own soil, has been "wiped out" by their conduct below Wilmington during the past few days.

In all candor, in all sincerity, and as a North Carolinian, jealous of the fair fame of our native State, we ask what "stain" has ever rested upon her escutcheon?—what disgrace—for a "stain" is a disgrace—has her soldiers ever brought upon her? Why, then, express the hope that any "stain" has been wiped out? To suppose any "stain" wiped out is to pre-suppose there was a "stain." This, it is useless for us to deny, for it would be an insult to our soldiers to seriously defend them against a charge so unreasonable, and so universally known to be false.

We have alluded to this matter only to call the attention of the editor or editors of the *Conservative*, be they visible or invisible, known or unknown, to the injustice they have done our brave troops, whether intentional or not, and to admonish him, her or them, (as the case may be,) to be more careful in the future.

Our troops below Wilmington have fought well and bravely, and we trust successfully; but our troops everywhere, whether upon the soil of North Carolina or on that of any other State, Confederate or Federal, have fought well and bravely. If success has not everywhere attended them it has not been their fault; and now it were well for all editors, and all others, to be careful how they speak of any "stain" upon them, whether intentionally or not, whether direct or by implication.

If any "stain" has attached to North Carolina troops during the present war, we have yet to learn the fact; and we have no fear there will ever be such a fact to learn.

THE SEQUESTRATION BILL.

The following is a copy of a bill to provide for sequestrating the property of persons liable to military service, who have departed, or shall depart from the Confederate States, without permission, as it passed the House of Representatives. It is yet to be acted on by the Senate:

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That if any person shall voluntarily depart from the Confederate States without the permission of the President or of the General officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, or of an officer by one of them authorized to grant such permission, and if such person at the time of such departure, shall be liable to military service, according to the laws of the Confederate States he shall, from the time of his departure, be treated, for the purposes of this act, as an alien enemy, and his property shall be liable to sequestration in like manner as the property of other alien enemies. But all proceedings for the sequestration of his property shall cease, and he shall cease to be treated as an alien enemy by reason of such departure, if during the present war, and before a decree of sequestration shall be pronounced against his property, he shall return and enter upon the performance of military service, according to law. But this act shall not apply to persons who, at the time of their departure, shall have been within the lines of the enemy, or in a part of the Confederacy in the military occupation of the enemy.

Sec. 2. If any person to whom the preceding section applies shall, voluntarily and without such permission, go within the military lines of the enemy, and remain there more than sixty days, he shall be presumed to have departed from the Confederate States within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 3. If any person has heretofore voluntarily, and without such permission, departed from the Confederate States, or gone within the military lines of the enemy for the purpose of avoiding military service, being at the time liable to military service, according to law, or being now liable to military service according to law, such person shall be also treated as an alien enemy, and his property shall be liable to sequestration according to all the preceding provisions, unless such person shall return and enter upon military service according to law, within six months after the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. All grants, conveyances, sales, gifts and transfers of property hereafter made by any person who shall be liable to military service, at the time of making the same, and whom prudence would have RENDERED liable to sequestration under this act, and all liens and incumbrances hereafter created on his property when he is liable to military service, shall be void as against the claim of sequestration.

It is announced that the Yankees have withdrawn from below Wilmington. The "Tar Heels" have left no "stain" upon their character, but the stain of blood from many a bleeding foot-print no doubt dyes the sands of the coast in the neighborhood of Fort Fisher.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Willy Ellis—Candidate for Constable in Raleigh District, No. 2.

Sabra Putney—House for rent.

C. S. Primrose—Certificate of Bank stock lost.

C. D. Edwards—Morrisville, N. C.—Land for sale.

D. C. Murray & Co.—New auction and commission house.

E. A. Dowd, A. Q. M.—Card notice.

WAR NEWS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The [illegible] papers of Wednesday give us additional [illegible] the attack on Fort Fisher and below that town. Of the situation the *Carolinian* says:

During the whole of yesterday scarcely a gun was heard in the direction of the Forts. Not even a rumor of importance was afloat. At about 5 o'clock P. M. Gen. Bragg telegraphed to Gen. Lee that the enemy had embarked and had gone. This is the last we have up to this writing, 7 o'clock P. M., from the land force of the enemy. Fifteen of their vessels moved northward yesterday evening. We have no confidence of their destination. At about 7 o'clock P. M., a telegram was received at headquarters, stating that thirty-five ships still remained outside of Fort Fisher, and as we write occasional reports of heavy guns are to be heard. This is the true situation at this writing.

Our readers must not imagine that this is the end of the attack on Wilmington. No such magnificent expedition, fitted out on so grand and formidable a scale, is going to return without accomplishing results more important than that which they have secured. Another effort will be made, and one as stubborn as that which has failed so signally in the past few days. Many have asked the question: "What is the enemy about—what do they mean?" Some suppose already that the attack on Wilmington was a feint. If a feint it was a most formidable one, and very fatal to the enemy. There is no doubt in our mind but they intended their landing to be a permanent one, and had no idea of re-embarking until Wilmington was in their possession.

This is evinced by their assault upon Fort Fisher, where hundreds of their men must undoubtedly have fallen. It is also patent from their plan of attack, their desperate effort at reducing the Fort by their gunboats, and the simultaneous attack by land under cover of the guns of their fleet. That all this well planned and gigantic effort failed is owing not to want of will upon the part of the enemy, but an over-ruling Providence, an unseen hand guided the fortunes of war adversely to those who would be our oppressors.

One of the prime causes of their abandonment of the beach where they had secured a landing, is traceable to the want of water. No army could live upon that beach unless supplied miraculously with water from a source other than that within their reach upon that shore. Again, they found a gathering of men, upon their left, right and front, men who in many a hard fought battle-field, had proven themselves no mean foemen. They found their advance checked in all directions by veterans of more than a score of battle-fields confronting them. And under these circumstances it was but reasonable that retreat, the best policy, was adopted. We only regret that their hearts failed them so soon. Had they remained one more night they would most likely have arrived at Wilmington as guests at the military prison.

CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of men wounded Sunday, the 25th, and received at General Hospital, No. 2, Wilmington, on the 27th inst:

36TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Co E—Priv Thos Wood, right knee, slight.

Co B—Privs D C Clark, right hip; Daul McNeelan, hip and back; B Simmons, thigh; D C Campbell, broken arm; Sergt J M Benson, head.

Co G—Priv John Sellars, back; W J Benton, contusion.

10TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Co K—Priv Miles Murphy, head and shoulder.

Co F—Corpl Wm T Best, left arm broken; Priv E J Vincent, head; Henry Capps, right knee; Sergt W B Cole, right hip.

Co K—J J Rawls, arm.

17TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Co G—Privs R Mayo, lungs dangerously; W A Latham, back severely.

Co A—Priv S Rogers head.

Co G—Privs N Whitson, jaw; B B Ansley, thigh.

17TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Co G—Privs R T Ayers, thigh; W Jones, shoulder.

42D N. C. REGIMENT.

Co K—Priv S W Talton, head.

1ST N. C. BATTALION.

Co D—Priv C A Cobb, contused abdomen.

3D N. C. BATTALION.

Co C—Privs A W Segraves, head; D McMillian, back; John Drake, head; J A Segraves, back.

4TH N. C. BATTALION.

Co D—Priv M H Webster, head.

We have only those who are dangerously or severely wounded. Most of those who were slightly, and the condition of their wounds would admit of it, have been transferred to Hospitals at Goldsboro'.

Co H—Private M Chapel, 66th N C T, flesh wound in thigh; M Hale, flesh wound in shoulder.

Co F—Privates Cherry, 66th reg't N C T, wounded in both legs, right leg amputated; Benj Merritt, 66th N C T, wounded in left arm, amputated; A W Lewis, 66th reg't N C T, slight flesh wound in shoulder.

Co A—Foster, [seaman] wounded in mouth and right shoulder, Clarence Cary, [passed Midshipman] very slightly wounded in right leg.

Co B—Private Nash Regan, 66th reg't N C T, wounded in left hand.

J F Higgins, [seaman] right leg shot off.

Co F—Sergt J H Johnson, 10th reg't N C T, contusion of right arm; Private P D Vincent, 10th reg't N C T, slight wound in face; Private E B Applewhite, 66th reg't N C T, very severe in right shoulder.

Co H—Private John McLaughlin, 66th N C T, slight wound in left thigh.

Co F—Private H Capps, 10th reg't N C T, slight wound in right thigh.

Co B—Sergt C M Kelly, 66th N C T, slightly, face.

Co F—Private M M Dancon, 66th N C T, contusion, slight.

Co B—Private Henry Mosby, 66th N C T, contusion of shoulder; Private Otho Grimsby, 66th N C T, contusion of knee.

Co H—Private D J Clark, 66th N C T, slightly wounded in both legs.

Co F—Private P M Johnson, 10th N C T, contusion of hip.

Co H—Chaplain W Pridgen, 66th N C T, concussion, slight.

Co B—1st Sergt J M Benson, 36th N C T, concussion of brain and contusion of right thigh; Private Daniel McNorton, 66th N C T, contusion of left hip.

Co F—Corp'l G Best, 10th N C T, slightly bruised in right side and arm; Private Joseph Ward, 66th N C T, wounded above hip.

Under its situation head the *Journal* of the same day says:

"An official dispatch, from Sugar Loaf, of the date of 2 P. M., yesterday, states that the enemy had evacuated Battery Anderson and reembarked. So, for the time, ends that attempt at landing and invasion. The enemy has suffered far more severely in killed and wounded than we have, and his fleet will be found shattered to an extent that will take a long time to repair. The "sea-going pirates" is safe.

Fort Fisher has sustained a most terrific bombardment. Just look at the list of the war vessels brought against her! But her defences was as gallant as the attack was terrific. The damage to the [illegible] buildings unnecessary to defence. The [illegible] all behaved well and are in fine spirits.

But our enemy is persevering, and although signally foiled this time, will hardly be willing to give up the design so fondly entertained without making some further demonstration. His discomfited legions have sought refuge aboard his ships, ready to be cast forth upon some point which he may hope to find unprotected, and his stupendous attack still prowls around our coast baffled, but still formidable. The immediate danger is over and Wilmington may breathe freer than she has done for months. The strength of her defences has been tried by the most formidable fleet, all things considered, of modern times, and nobly have they borne the trial. There is no cause now for panic, fear or uneasiness. Let us resume the even tenor of our way. If any, in panic, have refused Confederate money, let them be ashamed of themselves and sin no more. The next time they will be marked and hardly escape serious consequences. Business ought soon to be resumed.

FROM THE ROANOKE.

The Tarboro *Southerner* of the 24th says:

The latest intelligence from below, is that the Roanoke river is filled with gunboats and transports; the number has been estimated at from 9 to 18.

The enemy for the last two days [we write Friday morning] has been attempting to land forces at Poplar Point, but up to the present time General Leventhrop has prevented them doing so. The latest intelligence from the General was that all was going on well for our side.

Poplar Point is about three miles below Fort Branch.

The enemy has not yet occupied Washington.

VIRGINIA.

We are yet without a Petersburg paper. What has become of the Spicy *Express*? We have Richmond papers of the 27th but they contain no news. The *Sentinel* says:

There were rumors afloat on the streets yesterday, of a fight said to be going on near Chaffin's Farm, but it was believed to be nothing more than the usual shelling at Dutch Gap.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 24th furnish the following summary:

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

The latest intelligence from the "pursuit" of General Hood is from Nashville on the 22d. The telegram says:

The latest accounts from the front locate General Thomas' headquarters at Rutherford Hill, yesterday morning, eight miles this side of Columbia. Since that time our forces have crossed Duck river, and have moved to a point south of Columbia. Our cavalry forces crossed at Hunter's ford, below Columbia, and dashed into the town, the enemy meanwhile retiring a whizzing, firing crowd. We captured about 500 prisoners.

The rebel force was at last accounts, at Pulaski, yesterday morning. They are probably some distance south of that place to-day. They are closely followed by our cavalry. No particular damage was done to the town of Columbia by the passage through it of the two armies.

At least one-third of Hood's army are without arms and equipments, everything which impedes their flight having been thrown away. Rebel deserters and prisoners report the only effective corps of Hood's army to be S. D. Lee's.

Forrest effected a junction with Hood at Columbia on Tuesday evening. The water on the shoals to fifteen feet deep and a stand-still.

Having failed to catch Hood, the Yankees are supplying the emission by wonderful stories of what damage they have done him. They put his loss at eighteen general officers, fifty-one cannon and seventeen thousand men. The Yankee loss is fixed at seven thousand men and two general officers. A telegram gives some more of the same sort of stuff:

Frank Cheatham told his aunt, Miss Page, that Hood was ordered to Nashville against his own wishes; but he blames Hood for not attacking Schofield at Spring Hill. Hood ordered Bate to attack at Spring Hill, but he did not do it.

The rebel army is now beyond Columbia. During the rebel tarry in front of Nashville they captured but [illegible] locomotives and ten cars. The railroad is but little impaired, and trains are running up to Spring Hill, but two small bridges destroyed. Trains were to run to Murfreesboro on Sunday.

Telegraph communication is all right with all points; but two small trestles are destroyed on the Johnsonville road. Johnsonville itself was not destroyed.

Hood has a position above the shoals on the Tennessee river, where our gunboats cannot reach them.

The correspondent of the Nashville *Union* also gives this account of what Hood intended to do if General Thomas had not interfered with his plans:

A few days since, General Hood and some of his staff, together with Cheatham, were at the house of a gentleman with whom I conversed to-day, and who was within their lines, and while there Hood stated that he had intended to assault Nashville; that while he felt confident he could do so with success, he had concluded that the sacrifice would be too great unless called upon to do so as a last resort. He proposed, instead, to blockade the Cumberland above and below, and cut the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and then Thomas will be compelled to evacuate the city; "for," said Hood, "he has but the Fourth corps and a few conscripts; I know that all the stories about his strength are false; his men are low and demoralized"; and all present concurred with him. No longer ago than Wednesday night, Cheatham stated as I am positively informed, that he had no doubts about capturing this city. "We have taken stronger places," were his words, "and we will take Nashville."

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY—ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF FORT M'ALLISTER.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a long history of the march of Sherman through Georgia:

It was, in the main, successful, so far as fighting was concerned, hardly anything in that way having occured between Atlanta and Savannah. It was not known to the army or to General Kilpatrick himself that he had been Whipped, or that he had lost his hat. In the skirmishes on the march, no general officer was injured, and all the losses from straggling and otherwise will not reach one thousand. The army moved in four columns. Howard on the right and Slocum on the left, with the cavalry in front and rear. In this manner it covered a strip of country nearly sixty miles in width, for three hundred miles.

Sherman has cut through Georgia a swath of sixty miles, and has completely destroyed the great railroad quadrilateral of which Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Savannah are the four corners. The railroad leading east from Atlanta to Augusta is destroyed for over seventy miles, including the bridges over the Yellow and the Ocmulgee river. The railroad running south from Atlanta to Macon is destroyed for eighty miles. The railroad running east from Macon to Savannah is destroyed for a distance estimated at from ninety to one hundred miles. The railroad running between Augusta and Savannah is destroyed from Waynesboro' to Savannah, a distance of over eighty miles.

The wholesale work of destruction was carried on tirelessly, and with an eye to completeness. Every rail was heated and bent; every tie, bridge, water station, tank, wood-shed and depot building was burned, and every culvert blown up. For miles on the Macon and Savannah and Augusta and Savannah roads the track is carried over marshy territory by extensive trestle-work. This is all burned, and it will be very difficult to replace. In all, Sherman has completely destroyed nearly four hundred miles of railroad track.

Sherman reached Ossabaw sound with six thousand negroes, two thousand rebel prisoners and abundant supplies of cattle, horses and mules. He released no Federal prisoners at Millen. They were hurried off to Columbia, S. C. A few confined in the penitentiary at Milledgeville were released by our scouts, to whom the city was surrendered two days in advance of the appearance of the main army.

No doubt is entertained of the capture of Savannah; but Sherman never intended more than a demonstration against Macon and Augusta to deceive the enemy, and in this he was perfectly successful.

A letter gives the following description of the capture of Fort McAllister:

Last night Gen. Sherman's right, Howard's wing, was thrown around the city, and his cavalry and pickets rested on the Ogeechee river. Gen. Sherman made a careful reconnoissance last evening before dusk, detected the weak points of the work and instantly formed his plan for its capture. He gave his orders to carry out his plan, and designated Hazen's division of the Fifteenth corps to assault it.

At half-past four o'clock this morning Gen. Hazen placed his division in position, with another division of the Fifteenth corps as a support, and, when all his preparations were completed, the order was given and his gallant division, eager for the fight, marched at a double-quick step forward, penetrated the abattis surrounding the work, plunged through the ditch and scaled the parapets of the fort, ten feet in height, and swarmed into the work under a hot fire, which, while it cut down many, failed to check the advance, and the work was ours. Most of the garrison, bewildered by the sudden sweep of our veterans, surrendered in haste, but others stood by their guns and fought until they were bayoneted or cut down. The work was quickly performed and not an armed rebel remained within the fort three minutes after the parapets were crossed by our seasoned veterans; and the cheer of victory rang out clearly in the misty morning air and announced success to the eager troops stretching around the doomed city of Savannah.

The substantial results of our victory are two hundred and more prisoners, twenty-one heavy guns and a large quantity of ordnance and subsistence supplies, and, in a still more substantial way, an open port, through which Gen. Sherman can draw all needed supplies for his men.

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENT.

Report of the Select Committee on the Investigation of Certain Matters in the Treasurer's Report for the Year 1863.

The select Committee to which was referred the following preamble and resolution, to-wit:

"Whereas, it appears from the Report of the Public Treasurer for the year 1863, that as follows, to-wit: "The first class of bonds mentioned in this exhibit, [viz in Treasurer's Report] amounting to $55,000, I do not find mentioned in the Reports of my predecessor. They are overdue, and I was not aware that they were in existence until a number of the class were presented for payment. At what time they fell due, I am unable to state, not having been able to find any entry in the office showing the date of their issue or the number and amount issued.—They are registered bonds, and I find in the office a book in which the holders of these bonds gave receipts for the semi-annual interest, from which it appears that the total amount of them was $870,000. The books show the payment of $317,000 leaving unpaid $553,000." And whereas, it also appears in the Public Treasurer's Report of May 17th, 1864, as follows, to-wit. "The Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company owed the State on account of the loan to that company under the act of 1856, chap. 71, some $400,000. This act provides that the loan was to be made only on consideration that the road should set aside its receipts over and above annual expenses as a sinking fund to pay the debt and interest; and one the further condition of giving a mortgage on the effects of the company, conditioned to save the State harmless against loss of both principal and interest, which mortgage I have not been able to find. The following are all the payments which have been made on this debt, to-wit: November, 1858, one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars; December, one hundred thousand dollars." And whereas, It is due alike to the credit of the State, and the character of the late Public Treasurer, that an investigation of these matters should be made, and all the facts connected therewith ascertained, therefore,

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of three members, be appointed to examine the matters referred to in the foregoing preamble, and report the result of such examination to the Senate," have performed that duty and respectfully report:

That before proceeding to the required investigation they notified the late Treasurer, through their chairman, of the time and place of their first meeting, and asked him if he desired to be present; to which he replied that he did not, nor did he desire that either of his clerks should attend. Upon examination of the books of the Treasury Department they find that the $8,000 dollars of bonds referred to by the Public Treasurer in his report for the year 1858, and which he states he does not find mentioned in the reports of his predecessor, are the balance of a class of registered bonds or certificates authorized to be issued by an act of the General Assembly, passed at the session of 1850-'51, and form a part of the $870,000 mentioned in the Treasurer's report above referred to. By an act passed at the session of 1848-'9 the Public Treasurer was authorized and directed to issue certificates of debt in proper form to the amount of $200,000, to pay certain liabilities of the State then outstanding, which sum proving insufficient, another act was passed at the succeeding session of 1850-'51, authorising a similar issue of $200,000 more for the same purpose. These certificates of debt were to run ten years, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. They were to be signed by the Public Treasurer and countersigned by the Comptroller, and were transferable only on the books of the Treasury Department. At the time of the issue of these certificates under the act of 1848-'9 the late Maj. Charles L. Hinton was Public Treasurer, and it appears from the books of the Treasury Department that the whole sum was issued by him from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury required, all of which were promptly paid on their arriving at maturity. Of the $200,000 authorized by the act of 1850-'51 only $170,000 were issued, that sum being sufficient to pay the liabilities provided for. This latter amount was issued by the late Treasurer D. W. Courts, Esq., and according to his report were sold at a premium. Of this last mentioned sum $117,000 has been paid, leaving the foregoing balance of $53,000 still due and unpaid, as stated in the Treasurer's report.

The committee examined with great care the entries on the books of the Treasury, and find that the whole sum realised from the sale of the $870,000 of certificates or bonds as aforesaid, was regularly entered and charged in the books, the first 200,000 against the late Treasurer Worth, and the balance against the late Treasurer, D. W. Courts. They also find that each bond as issued was regularly entered in a book prepared for that purpose, showing the date of its issue, the number of the bond, purchaser's name, and amount. Upon referring to the late Treasurer's printed reports, we find that in the biennial reports to the General Assembly for the year 1858 and 1860, there is a full statement in each of the indebtedness of the State, exhibiting the bonds in question as well as others. In the reports for the years 1862, 1863 and 1862, there is no general statement showing the indebtedness of the State, but there is an estimate in each of three years of the amount of money supposed to be required for the support of the government and the payment of interest on the outstanding debt for the succeeding two years, in which estimate is included a sum necessary to pay the interest on the registered bonds or certificates aforesaid. During the session of 1863, there was a special call by resolution of the Senate on the Public Treasurer, for a statement of the State debt, and in response to that call, the late Treasurer furnished the required statement, in which the bonds or certificates issued under the acts before referred to, amounting to the aforesaid sum of $270,000, are fully set forth. The only statement furnished by the late Treasurer exhibiting the indebtedness of the State, in which these certificates or bonds do not appear in one or the other of the before-mentioned forms, is a report made by that officer to the board of claims, at the request of the chairman of that board, in the month of October, 1862. In this report these bonds or certificates are omitted. For what reason your committee have been unable to ascertain. They were informed however by the late chief clerk of the Treasury Department who made out the statement, that the bonds or certificates in question were omitted from the statement because they were overdue. This in the opinion of your committee instead of being a reason for their omission, was rather a reason why they should have been included. The statement of the State's indebtedness here referred to, your committee were informed by the present Treasurer was the one he examined when preparing his annual report, and in reference to which he made the following statement: "*The first class of bonds mentioned in this exhibit, amounting to $53,000, I do not find mentioned in the reports of my predecessor.*"

In reference to the second branch of the inquiry with which your committee is charged, as to the doubt implied whether or not the condition of the "act to provide for the completion of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad" had been complied with prior to the delivery to the company of the $400,000 of State bonds mentioned in said act, your committee find that according to the special section of the act, the Railroad Company was required to "*execute and deliver to the Governor of the State a mortgage on the entire road and its appurtenances, stations and rolling stock, conditioned to save the State harmless against loss of both principal and interest of said loan*"—which mortgage they find was duly executed, proven before Judge Ellis, and registered in the Register's office of each of the Counties through which the road runs, and filed with the Governor of the State, before any part of the $400,000 of the bonds above mentioned were delivered to the Company by the late Treasurer, and which mortgage is now on file in the Governor's office.

Your committee are therefore of opinion that so far as the investigation of the matters referred to in the preamble and resolution committed to their charge is concerned, the late Treasurer D. W. Courts, Esq., has been guilty of no laches in the performance of his duty in the premises, saving and excepting the omission last above mentioned, which may have been either accidental, or for the reason assigned by the late Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. F. PATTERSON, Chm'n.

J. W. ELLIS,
C. S. WINSTEAD, } Committee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
Auction & Commission Merchants,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to them.

Their Store rooms are large and secure. Sales room, the Store formerly occupied by E. L. Evans, next door to Messrs. Orcutt & Lindsay, and immediately opposite the State Quartermaster's Department.

D. C. MURRAY,
JAS. L. HOOKS,
J. W. HARRISON.

Dec 30-4tw

☞ Standard copy.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.

E. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. G.

Dec 30-3dwt

District No. 2.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE WILEY BAUCOM, as a candidate for re-election as CONSTABLE of the Raleigh District, No. 2.

Dec 30-2te

For Rent!

A HOUSE CONTAINING FOUR ROOMS AND two acres of ground; also smoke house and kitchen a good well of water in the yard.

Dec 30-4t SABRA PUTNEY.

Lost.

A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE MECHANICS Bank, for 45 Shares, dated March 28th 1861. All persons are warned not to trade for the same, as application has been made for the issue of another certificate. C. S. PRIMROSE.

Dec 30-1w*

LAND For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 300 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 20 acres under cultivation. Apply to

C D EDWARDS,
Dec 30-d3tw3t Morrisville, Wake County, N C

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. P. ASKEW & CO.